thousands of nopless cases nave been an early permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCIM, M. C., 183 Fearl St., New York.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R. DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after March 3rd, 1897, train

| | | EXP. | | | | P. M |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | A. M | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P.M | 111.1 |
| Philadelphia | 27.25 | 110.20 | 22.02 | 23.46 | 25:59 | 7.5 |
| Baltimore | 6.25 | 8.50 | 12.05 | 3.00 | 5:27 | 11.5 |
| Wilmington. | 8 13 | 11.04 | 2.51 | 4.27 | 6:53 | |
| Farnhurst | f 8.22 | * 102 | f 3.00 | 1 | - | 1000 |
| New Castle | 8.27 | 123 | 3.05 | | 7:06 | |
| State Road . | f8.33 | 1 | f 3.10 | | f 7:11 | |
| Bear | f8.38 | | f 3.15 | | 7:16 | |
| Porter | 8.45 | - | f 3.20 | 4.51 | 7:23 | |
| Kirkwood . | 8.50 | March 1 | f 3.25 | 15.00 | 7:28 | |
| Mt. Pleasant. | 8,59 | | f 3.34 | | f 7:36 | |
| Armstrong | f 9.03 | 1 | 1 | | 7:40 | MARC |
| Middletown | 9.08 | 11.50 | 3.43 | 5.16 | 7:46 | 12,3 |
| Townsend . | 9.17 | 1000 | 3.52 | 5.26 | 7:54 | |
| | f 9.22 | | f 3.58 | | f 7:59 | - |
| Gr'n Spring | f 9.27 | | f 4.07 | 2.3 | f8:05 | |
| Clayton | 9.33 | 12.07 | 4.12 | . 5.37 | 8:10 | 12.50 |
| SmyrnaLV | 9.23 | 11.57 | 4.02 | 5.27 | | 1 |
| Brenford | 19.38 | | f. 4.17 | 12.13 | f8:15 | |
| Cheswold | f9.43 | 18 39 | f 4.22 | 1000 | f 8:21 | 139 |
| Dupont | | 56 | f 4.25 | | | 100 |
| Dover | | 12.23 | 4.31 | 5.56 | 8:31 | 1.16 |
| | | f12,29 | 4.37 | 6.02 | 8:37 | a 1.24 |
| | f10.11 | | f 4.43 | 1 | | 130 15 |
| Viola | f10.15 | | f 4.47 | - | 38 8 | |
| Felton | | f12.40 | | 6.14 | 80.5 | a 1.38 |
| Harrington | 10.34 | 12.53 | 5.07 | 6.26 | Section 1 | 1.50 |
| Farmington. | f10.42 | a 1.00 | | f 6.34 | 100 | |
| Greenwood | f10 50 | a 1 07 | | F 6 42 | 2.5 | |

| | EXP. A. M. | MAIL A. M. | A. M. | MAIL A. M. | P. M. | P. I |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|
| | 11.08 | | | 88.00 | 62.15 | 28. |
| | f 1.21 | 10.35 | 1 | 8.10 | 2.25 | 8. |
| | f 1.84 | | 54.63 | | 2.35 | 4. |
| Cannons | | 1386 | | f 8.31 | | f 4. |
| Bridgeville | p 1.48 | | 00.11 | | f 2.46 | 4.5 |
| Greenwood | | | | f 8.45 | | f 4. |
| Farmington. | | 199 | | f 8.53 | | f 4: |
| Harrington | f 2.22 | | 28.05 | 9.06 | 3.07 | 4: |
| Felton | 2,32 | | 8,14 | 9.16 | f 8.17 | |
| Viola | | | | f 9.20 | | f 5:0 |
| Woodside | - 3 | | f8.22 | f 9.24 | | f 5:0 |
| Wyoming | 2:44 | | | 9.31 | | |
| Dover | 2.50 | 7.03 | | 9.38 | 3.35 | . 5: |
| Dupont | 1000 | f7.08 | | | | |
| Cheswold | 1313 | 17.13 | | f 9.48 | | f 5: |
| Brenford | | f7.18 | | f 9.58 | 1 | f 5: |
| SmyrnaLV | T X | 7.14 | | | 3.43 | 5:5 |
| Clayton | 1 8.06 | 7.24 | 8,53 | 9.59 | 3.53 | 5: |
| Gr'n spring | | 17.28 | - 2 | | | f 5: |
| Blackbird | | f7.84 | | f10.08 | 10 | f 5: |
| Townsend . | 100 | 7.39 | 9 06 | 10.13 | 4.06 | 5: |
| Middletown | 3,29 | 7.50 | 9.15 | 10,23 | 4.15 | 6:0 |
| Armstrong | | f7.54 | | - | - | f 6: |
| Mt Pleasant. | | 7.58 | | f10.32 | 201 | 6: |
| Kirkwood . | | 8.08 | | 10.40 | 100 | 6:5 |
| Porter | 330 | 8.15 | 9 34 | 10.46 | 4.33 | 6:3 |
| Bear | 35.5 | f8,20 | | f10.51 | 2100 | 6:8 |
| State Road . | | f8.25 | | f10.56 | - 7 | 6:8 |
| New Castle . | 350 | 8.31 | | 11.02 | 1 | 6:4 |
| Farnhurst | | f8.36 | | t11.07 | | |
| Wilmington. | 4 15 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 11.17 | 4.57 | 6:5 |
| Baltimore | 6.22 | 8.45 10.37 | 11.15 | 12.35 | 6.55 | |
| Philadelphia | 5.10 | 9.32 | 10.46 | 12.06 | 5.42 | 7:5 |

BRANCH ROADS. RE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.— rrington for Franklin City and way 39 a m. week-days, 6.30 p m Returning s Franklin City 5.40 a. m., 10.18 week-

Ehuradays and Saturdays. F. M. Incessays, Connection—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay kailroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Baryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.

B. & O. Railroad

Schedule in effect January 24th, 1897. TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.

111.00, p. m. Chester, week-days, 13.13, 5.55, 6.40, 17.20, Chester, week-days, 13.13, 5.55, 6.40, 17.20, 7.38, 13.25 19.15, 110.01, 110.25, 11.20 a.m., 12.40, 12.29, 3.39, 13.52, 6.30, 7.59, 9.15, 111 p. m. Sun days, 13.13, 7.36, 8.59, 111.25 a.m., 12.20, 3.25, 8.00, 5.25, 6.37, 739, 9.15, 111.00, p. m. Allantic City, week-days, 17.20, a. m., 112.21, 12.26, p. m., Sundays, 7.36 a. m.

la and Detroit *4.18 a.m., *4.57 p. m. and m., dally:

every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

It is a simple, safe and quick Croup, Toothache

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c. Keep It by you. Beware of Imitations. Buy only the Genuine-Perry Davis'.

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kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, and other popular writers. E. Wilkins, and other popular writers. E. Wilkins, and other popular writers. Science during the Nineteeth Century, a series of papers by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the relations of curlious psychological manifesta-AMERICAN FEATURES: The Mexico of To-day, a series by Charles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGA-ZINE. Mexico is preeminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operation rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance in American politics, these papers, will command general attention. American Historical Fapers by Woodrow Wilson, John circus otto of Sheridan's Eide, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's Personal Reminiscences of eminent literary Amerians.

AFRICA AND THE EAST: White Man's

AFRICA AND THE EAST: White Man

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With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power to tis command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has pread not be the accomplishment of the human mind and they the instruction of the human mind and they the interesting of the human conditions and of manners. What the WEEKLY has been in its spirit and purpose, these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision

It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year is87. It were as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumphs for good government are to be won, what advances of the people are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of the war and is to be the state of Funne and East, what is to be the state of Funne are to East, what is to be the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of the state of Funne are to be supported by the state of the state of

what is do be the obtoome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of the war and is to be the state of Europe twelve months hence, what new marvels of science are to be revealed, or what are to be the achievement of arts and letters, for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all titls.

Cartoons will continue to be a feature. Cartoons will continue to be a feature. Cartoons will continue to be a feature to the state of the state of the weekly in the state of the weekly in the weekly state of the weekly state o the most important department of us a moint in the country.

The WEEK will continue to present to its readers the world's news most interesting to Americans, to make important advances to Americans, to make important advances to retain for itself the leading features, and to retain for itself the leading features, and the world of the world

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The BAZAR, a thoroughly up-to-date periolical for women, will enter upon its Thirtiet Volume in 1897.
As a fashion journal it is unsurpassed, and san, indispensible requisite for every well as an indispensible requisite for every will be a constructed to the control of the co

what woman are Doing in various part of the Union well form a series of specia interest.

Other interesting features are The Out Door Woman, devoted to healthful sports and past times: More the Control of the Control Other interesting features are The-Out Door Woman, devoted to healthful sports and pastimes; Music, a weekly ortical summary of music in New York; Amateur. Theadricals, Embroidery and Needlework, Ceremony and Engretze, Good Housekeping, "What Girls are gleaned from original Events," and Personals gleaned from originate Events," and Personals gleaned from originate Seasys.

Answers to Correspondents. This column is conducted for the benefit and convienence of readers, and all questions received are answered in rotation, as promptly and fully as practicable.

swered in otation, as promptly and fully as part of the Basar is a notable picture-gallery. The Basar is a notable picture-gallery, reproducing the most beautile worked of American and foreign artists, as removed in the annual Paris and New York excelled in the annual Paris and New York excelled with and Humor. Everybedy turns for a hearty laugh to the Basar's Bast page.

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orn points lower than vis any Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Five



"What do you and on than?" The other examined the coin closey, and upon one side of the medallion saw engraved in exceedingly small but distinct letters this inscription, "Write

P. O. Box 1001, London," Looking at his host he said: "What loes that mean? Is there a story con- was in English. ected with it?"

The Englishman laughed.

"Yes, a story in five chapters. Come ere;" and he led the way into his lib-"There are the chapters," he ontinued, opening a desk and producng five envelopes, each containing a etter; "and I am going to ask you to read them, for I am sure they will in. terest you. Before you begin, however, I will give you the preface to the tale, for otherwise you would not understand it. In 1876, when I was but a boy, I was sent to Australia to look after my father's sheep business. Much of the time I was obliged to be in the bush, and when there the hours often hung heavily upon my hands. One frightfully hot Sunday I lay gasping for air under a thorn tree near my cabin when I noticed something glittering in the dust of the roadway not twenty yards distant. After speculating upon what it might be for perhaps an hour, I mustered sufficient energy to rise from my hammock and investigate. It was this coin, but without the inscription you have noted. Returning to my siesta I began to wonder how it came there, for not a soul had passed that way for more than a month, except my own men; and neither they nor I had any gold. My wonder grew upon itself until at last it occurred to me how strange a story such a piece of money ould tell if it could relate its adventures, and from that idea it was but a step to the inscription and a trial of

my fantastic notion. ook the coin to a jeweler and had him ngrave it as you have seen. I put the and always has been my box, whether in Australia or at home. No sooner was the gold prepared than I started it on its journeyings; for I paid it to the very jeweler who marked it. Now you

may read the letters."

Australia?" "Ah, replied the other, with a smile. that may be termed the sequel to the story of the letters. Read those and then I will add that also,"

The first was written upon heavy paper, in Spanish with the following translation attached:

"H. S. M. Sloop of War.

'Infanta.' MELBOURNE, Mch. 9th, 1880. "Respected Sir: -I have recently rebears the following words: 'Write P. London during my stay ashore I shall do myself the honor to personally ex-"With great respect, I am, Sir,

"XAVIOS CARDENZA, "Lient. H. S. M N " This comes next," said the Englishand yet you can probably imagine the ded a rather dingy sheet to the Amer-

the German language translated as fol- A big yellow envelop, with my name lows:

ican.

PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL, S. A.,

June 14th, 1882. "I have in my possession a guinea, atthed to a piece of gold chain, which think was a watch chain. It is marked Write P.O. Box 1001, London, and so I do. I have had the coin some three months and received it from a Namequa native with whom I was trading for ivory on the Molopo River. He was a chief and wore the thing I presume that fellow got it from some wastes of Lower California. I even

was lost and the savages robbed his came to hand."

Amada, and Mexico.

And no one saved. The lieutenant's seventeeu, ran away from home. For somethat p. o. Boy ssp, N, V, City body probably washed ashore in the atime he used to write me and I most a railroad."

long ground swell which rolls in upon gladly replied, for he was my only Chapters graman despoiled it of watch, chain and greatly leved. He was never and pendant. Only the guinea will quite successful but always hopeful; ever be heard of again."

"Yes, out of courtesy thanking him, started and how it had provably reachfrom his watch the regular course of business. I had I ike all the rest, this sad one also reno reply to my letter and doubt

He handed the American a large, square envelope of rough paper, bearing the strange postmark "Irkute," "Mackor Sunt," and the sheet within was headed "Yakutsk." The letter

"To the Unknown:- Except to drink vodka, attend Greek church and gamble there remains nothing for a Christain (?) to do in this 'heel of a world' but write. Two days since, when paying for some furs which I had bought from Tunguse Indians, one of them gave me in change an English guiena. Happening to examine it later I discovered engraved in small letters near the head, 'Write P. O. Box 1001, Lon-Yankee's curiosity, and therefore am writing. I must insist, however,upon a reply. My personal knowledge of this coin begins only as stated; but when I saw the inscription I hunted up the native and dragged from him by bribe and irrigation all that he knew of the same. He had received it months before from a Russian official recently arrived from St. Petersburg, whom he met on the Lena River Where that man got it is only to be conjectured. I shall probably spend it, set it in motion again soon; but I would be pleased to hear why it bears this strange request. I am a United States Naval officer sent to this far land by my Government to aid in the search for the crew of the lost 'Jean-

Very respectfully, "JOHN M. HARLOW."

The American laughed. "Quite a characteristic letter. You surely wrote Mr. Harlow?"

"Oh yes," replied the other, "and have still an epistolary acquaintance The first time I visited Sydney, I with him, maintained in a desultory manner ever since. He is now in Washington, in your country, I think. He London P. O. Box on, for London is has promised to visit me should be ever known the world around, and 1001 is get to England on leave. Of course how the guinea reached Russia from South Africa I shall never know. Here is the fourth letter."

"LORETO, LOWER CAL..

Dec. 25th, 1889. "For a month I have anticipated the "But," said his friend, "how does it time when Ishould be strong enough to come that you have the guinea now, if | write P. O. Box 1001, London. Dear you parted with it twenty years ago in old, smoky, foggy London! If you only knew how strong is the love that wraps an Englishman's heart about for his Great City, especially when far from the place of his birth, you will be able to estimate how such love and longing is increased when the Englishman lies for weeks on his back in a cot bed, with a 40 caliber hole through one lung. Ned-that's my chum-says I have slept with the 'home guinea' asped in my hand night afte Well, I may have done so. It is the ceived an English gold piece which first thing that has come direct from dear old England to me in three long O.Box 1001, London. 'The same was paid years, and I doubt if ever I see anyto me some days since by a Malay fruit thing so near my beloved home again. trader while we were at Batavia, Java. I am one of the ne'er-do-wells who Not observing the engraving until the has drifted up and down the earth. Malay had left the ship I am unable to never content, never at rest, until, perstate where he obtained the money. We chance, put to rest as I have been by are about to leave for Barcelona, and an enemy's shot from behind a messhould I have opportunity to visit quite bush. This little coin was paid me for gold dust one wild night across the Gulf in Guayamas, Mexico, three hibit the wandering guinea to Box 1001 months ago, and altho guineas don't grow on trees in this blazing desert, I have clung to it.

"Write me, Box 1001-write me for humanity's sake! They tell me I'm nan; "You may wonder at its date, going to get well, but I know better. The catch at my heart and the hole in tragedy that intervenes;" and he han- my lung don't mean life, but something else. And perhaps it is just as well. The world has not been the better for me The writing was coarse and unform- it will not be much the worse without ed but evidently in a -man's hand, in me; but my soul is hungry for a letter. in round hand on the outside. My friends do not know where I am, and if I am to die it is better so. Even my dearest sister, who never gave me up, has lost me; for I have been ashamed to tell her how low I had fallen. But, Box 1001, you only know that I have your guinea, and you don't know all my foolish and my evil deeds. Write me, here; for I shall never go away.

"ABTHUR JAMESON." around his neck. We were together several days, and when I saw the gold piece was a guinea I was curious forgotten my golden wanderer when this came; but you may know that I der to cure it you must take internal remedies. Half a catarrh Cure is taken internal remedies. Half a catarrh Cure is taken internal remedies. from an Augra, or West Coast men. Jameson, dying smid the horrible wreck or even from some dead or dying sailor on the shore. If the piece is
of any particular value as a keepsakel

Sometimes I remembered the fellow,
nitving his loneliness if living; but as bined with the best blood purifiers, acting wreck or even from some dead or dy- wrote twice; but no answer came, and Write me here. STEIN HUFELAND." time passed the **Collection slowly The American looked up. time passed the **Collection slowly faded from my mind, when, two years The American looked up. faded from my mind, when, two years "Poor Cardenzal Evidently his ship ago, the fifth and lest of the series

The American took the letter. It was written in a lady's hand, post-"When I received this letter I made marked "Cranbrook, Kent, England,"

"When I received this letter I made search through the marine records, for I was then at home, and found that in May; 1880, the Spanish Sloop of War "Dear Sir:—Almost ten years ago my brother Arthur, then a boy of only and no one saved. The lieutenant's seventeen, ran away from home. For a rich that he won't accept a pass on a seventeen with the seventeen and no one saved. The lieutenant's seventeen and no one saved. The lieutenant's seventeen are lieutenant's seventeen and no one saved. The lieutenant's seventeen are lieutenant's seventeen and no one saved. The lieutenant's seventeen are lieutenant's sevent

that coast in the spring, and the An- brother, four years old or than myself. and finally reached the State of Cali "Did you write Hufeland?" queried fornia, where I heard from him in the summer of 1887. I wrote him as usual; but his replies, were few and far be American friend and telling him where the coin had tween, and after some months ceased altogether. In 1888 our father died, ed him, and asking him not to return and I begged my brother to come home guineathat hung it, but to set it on its travels again in I do not know if he had my letter, but,

> whether the Boer ever received it. saked upon the wrapper that the letter Something more than a year later this should be returned if not delivered. A few came back, while others did not a ppear, so that I was therefore left in doubt and could not tell whether my dear one lived or not; nor, if he lived, where.

"After 1889 I gave up writing, but not hope; but until three days ago I known of his fate. Only day before vesterday I received a box from China ters and some little keepsakes of my dear brother. There was also a note from a friend and companion of his, Ned Bacon, which told me of my boy's death in Lower California more than two years ago.

"I have been looking over and readfound two written by you to Arthur you that he had the marked guines. The coin itself was in the chest, and I brother. I have written you all this because of your kind, kind letters to bottom of my heart, both for my mother and myself, for your great sympathy and more than friendly words to our boy. Even when you wrote him he was dying, alone in a strange land.

"The guinea is now at rest with me unless you desire it. Should you ever be in Kent my mother would be greatly pleased to see you.

"Again, expressing our warmes thanks for your kindness to our beloved one, I am, very sincerely yours.

"JESSIE JAMESON." The American returned the letter to

his friend. "How strange it all is, or was," said and he, in a thoughtful tone; "starting from Australia the little coin was in Africa, Siberia, North America and finally, England, within the twenty years of its journeyings. But," continued he with interest, "this lady, Miss Jame son, desired to keep the gold. Did she afterward give it to you?"

"Ah," replied the host, smiling "that is the sequel to the story of the letters, and, like many sequels, the best at the reflection in the glass. Blemishes part of it-Jessie is now my wife."-

"If you wish to be a good compan ion to your husband study to make each "Good-morning" that you say to him an incentive to a better life." is Ruth Ashmore's advice to young women, whom she addresses upon the "The Profession of Marriage" in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "Learn to make each "Good-night" a benediction of love for the day's work, the cently been undertaken by a photo- what God gave-the silver trust." The doy's loving and the day's sympathy Look for his good qualities. He is like you in having faults; with very little trouble you can find these faults, and by talking about them and reminding him of them you can make your mar ried-life unendurable. You can bring about heartburnings, you can cause strife, and before you know it hatred may take the place of love. Look for careful inspection it was found that gument a veritable boomerang, and his virtues, and, seeking always for goodness, you will grow better every day just as certainly as you would grow bad if you looked only for that which was wicked. Remember there is much that will have to be forgiven in you, and whenever you feel inclined to re mind Tom of a weakness read the book in which is set down your foibles and your follies. A woman who, even after her marriage, carefully studies what she wishes him to be. Everything that is good is contagious, and the right kind of a wife makes the right

kind of a husband. "Respect the rights of your husband he is a man, not a child, and how can the world honor him when you who are his closest friend, do not? Do not, even are slow about deciding when one is cause some stupid person to say, 'How horrid Tom must be! Why his wife plete log house.

At that time the island, was a stub-

nally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces, Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one to a pulp. After this was done she put the the slippery mass of pulp under the directly on the mucous surfaces. The per-fect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. built in just fourteen days.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Our Woman's

ther in one of

the most ideal

families that we

have ever known

commenced on

the day of her

marriage keep-

ing a diary, and

.....Column



up the day of her death, some thirty years after, there had been liter ally no twenty-four hours without a line. The memorable morning when little Mary cut her first tooth, when Charles donned trousers, the excitement of the first school days; later, the lege, the graduation, the wedding, the have never had word of Arthur nor first grandchild, were all faithfully and concisely recorded. And now that she has passed over into the great silence, addressed to me, containing all my let- what an inestimable value this family record has for both the present and

coming generations. And it would seem to be of special importance in America, where the ung so constantly break away from the old homestead and strike out for themselves, and where whole families ing the old letters, and, dear Sir, I often make a complete transfer from East to West, Without some such when he was so ill, after he had told record it needs only three or four generations to lose complete trace of the family pedigree. Some of us hardly now have it and would like much to know that we had a great-grandfather keep it as a sacred memento of my poor and are equally ignorant of our grandmother's maiden name; and to know something of one's ancestry is of abthe wanderer, and to thankyou from the sorbing interest from both the historical and scientific points of view. We can at least aid coming generations in picking up the threads of family history, though it must be confessed it is chiefly for the interest and benefit of one's own generation that we recommend the family diary.

> DISTRUST THE LOOKING GLASS. better looking than the most kind of soliciting patents to conduct a premium looking glasses bid her believe," says a or prize scheme by offering inventors a writer in "Table Talk." "A mirror, it is contended, cannot flatter a face that is in its natural state, that is, not glass has a pale green tinge, which refiects a color a trifle less clear than the original; hair also has always a more glossy sheen than the glass shows. If it is wavy, the glass never shows the best of the waves, and if it is straight the

glass accentuates the straightness.
'More important and still better to be remembered and carefully treasured no one ever looks at the face so closely or so critically as the owner of it looks that are a grief to a non-conceited girl may pass quite unnoticed by her friends. The two or three gray hairs that appear unfairly soon on the head of a girl who overworks her brain simply have the effect of high lights in a picture and pass for extra gloss. The figure that looks heavy when seen only as far as the waist in a glass may be absolutely in graceful proportion when seen

with the rest of the figure.

LIKENESS OF MARRIED FOLKS. Some curious investigations have reprehend harmoniously-the more and more marked became the resemblance which the persons bore to each other. Photographs of seventy-eight couples were taken, as well as an equal numher of adult brothers and sisters On the married couples were more like each other than the brothers and sis ters of the same blood. Apparently therefore, there seems to be a stronger force available for the production "family likeness" even than that of hereditary transmission. In accepting the statement of the society in ques tion as true as to fact, it is not difficult in a certain measure, to account for the phenomenon referred to. Human beings, for example, have quite a fac ulty for copying each other in their ways, movements and tomperaments.

BUILT HER OWN HOUSE. There is no doubt that the new woman appeared in the West long before she made her first bow to the public in the East. Years ago Mrs. Ann Casler, of Yolo County, Cal., wanted a home in jest, deride or underrate him. People of her own, and not knowing any other way to get it, she .went to work and jesting or when one is in earnest. And built it herself. She secured a claim what you meant to be funny may on Vashon Island in Puget Sound, and without anyone to help her, buit a com-

> born wilderness, so that to even clear a place to build was a gigantic undertaking. But nothing daunted Mrs Casler. After sawing, hewing and flattening the logs for her house she managed to move them in place by a the the slippery mass of pulp under the logs and thenmoved them with comparative ease. She plastered the house

built in just fourteen days.

It is standing in the course of Vash on Island, and its owner and builder, Mrs. Casler, makes her living by the products of the soil about her home. She has carefully cultivated the land, and has thriving orenards of plums, prunes and pears, besides a garden full of old fa hiened flowers. She also owns a number of cows and a brood of chickers, which help to swell her income. Mrs. Casler will soon celebrate her seventy-sixth birthday.

Washington

... Letter



HAIRMAN Dingley made short gling of percentag figures by which the Democrats in the House sought to make it appear that the Dingley will this week be passed by the House

carried a higher average rate of duties than the McKinley bill did. Said Mr. Dingley: "Notwithstanding the fact that in this bill in every schedule except earthenware, glass, tobacco, sugdebuts into society, the entering of colnotwithstanding that in every schedule except these present bill carries actual duty less than was carried in tion from the rule. This is not bethe act of 1890, and notwithstanding cause he has not a high opinion of the the fact that in many of the schedules it carries duties substantially the same as these in the present Democratic duties into advalorem percentages, not taking into consideration the changes of value between 1890 and 1896, you appear to have an increase of duties im posed, when, as a matter of fact, the actual duties imposed are less."

No better refutation could be given of the mischievous stories alleging the physical breaking down of President McKinley than that after a hard day's work at his desk he attended the dinner given by the Gridiron Club in honor of the President and his Cabinet and for several hours enjoyed himself as much as the youngest man present.

So many complaints have reached Washington concerning the introduction lottery methods into the business of obtaining patents, that Senator Hansborough has introduced a bill Every girl who is dissatisfied with making it a misdemeanor for any per erself should remember that she is son or firm engaged in the business of prize as an inducement for them to enter an alleged competition of ideas. A scheme. It however resulted in great good similar bill will probably be introduced made up.' Even the very best plate in the House, thus giving both branches of Congress an early opportunity to protect the U.S. Government, which s practically a partner in the patent business, from the odium nece attached to lottery methods.

The Democrats in the House are now very sorry that they said a word about trusts in their fight upon the Dingley tariff bill. They got a fool idea in their heads that they could frighten the Republicans by yelling "trusts" at them They know better now. That line of atta.k gave the Republicans an opportunity to call the attention, or rather to jog the memory of the public to the indisputable fact that the trusts have been more numerous and more grasping under the Democratic administration and tariff law than ever before and that the Democrats made their last campaign solely in the interests of what Gen. Grosvenor so aptly called 1 "the trust which controls a monoply of fact is also recalled that when the Sher of any in existence. In point of finte poses was to show that the longer a man anti-trust law, recently upheld by is second only to the famous British Mumarried couple lived together—we ap- a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, seum of London. The three day tours of was before the House, the leading the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are Democratic members voted against its arranged to cover all these points of being taken up for consideration, al- est, and many more. The tour of this city though they did not dare vote against the bill itself when it was put upon its final passage. They found the trust arabout the only excuse they had to offer was that they were not responsible

for Grover Cleve land. priations, although not controlled by Republicans, has endorsed the action of the House in passing those left over appropriation bills without change, by reporting the agricultural bill to the enate just as it passed the House, and and will probably do likewise with the other bills.

President McKinley has told sever al gentlemen who were applicants for the same position they held under the Harrison administration that he would not appoint them, no matter how strongly backed they were, because he blood. Enrich the blood with Hood's Sarhad made up his mind not to make saparilla and be strong and vigorous such appointments, except in cases where there might be some extraordinary circumstances justifying a devia-

ex-officials, but because he thinks others should now have an opportunity to share in the party honors

The vacancies in the Senate Committees are worrying the opposition more than they are the Republicans alough the latter are perfectly willing that they should be filled, but so long as the opposition cannot agree to vote together and assume the responsibilities of the majority, the Republicans very naturally object to allowing the Democrats who are only one faction of the majority, to dictate how those vacancies shall be filled. Although not in a majority, the Republicans were given the important chairmanships of the Senate during the last Congress, and they now insist upon the racancies being filled so as to give them control of the important committees or not at all, unless the opposition chooses to combine and recognize all the committees on a silver basis by taking the chairmanships away from the Republicans.

erformed a great deed of charity, although nothing more or less than an advertising just the same. They gave away 1,000 bottles of their Digestive Cordial to those suffering m stomach derangements.

It was so effective in curing those who sed the remedy that they were loud in their praises of it and in consequence a large demand for the Cordial was at once The druggists of this town have little

dial creates an appetite, aids digestion and brings about a rapid increase in flesh and Laxol is the name of a palatable Castor

poks that tell all about it. Digestive Cor-

Oil. Just the thing for children

A Tour to Washington at Exceeding ly Low Rates Washington is to-day the handsomest city in America, and undoubtedly one of e most beautiful capitals in the world. That grand monumental building, the Capitol, has no counterpart. The new Con-gressional Library, with its statues, its bas reliefs, and its marble halls, is a veritable dred and fifty-five feet high, is the loftiest memorial shaft in the world, and the National Museum has the reputation of being is made under the personal escort of an ex

The next tour of the present series will leave New York and Philadelphia March commodations and every necessary expense will be sold at rate of \$14.50 fr York, \$11.50 from Philadelphia, and at pro portionate rates from other stations. Ap-Broadway, New York: or Geo. W Boyd. Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Aunt Maria: "I think you and Mr. Mann ought to get along nicely together. You know you both like the sai

Matilda: "Yes, and what is better. we hate the same people. Just think what nice long talks we shall have to-

That tired feeling is due to impoverished

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1.00 per ye ar



Total given during 12 mos. 1897, \$40,800.00 HOW TO OBTAIN THEM

Entered at the Post Office as second-class ma

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APR. 3, 1897

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE. day Star" gives a sharp cut at the poll tax as a vicious influence in the poli tics of this state. The "Republican Glasses" generally sees things clearly and eye to eye with many of over

readers. We give the following: It is a frozen fact that the political organizations of Delaware will register the members of their respective parties regardless of the exactions of either the new or the old Constitution. If those exactions are such that large sums of money must be raised in order to help register the voters those sums will be raised, the money applied, and the voters registered. This is a fact no sensible man will dispute. If in the accomplishment of this the first duty of a party committeeman, the exactions the new Constitution shall be strained upon the head, not of the party workers, but of the delegates to the Constitu tional convention, all of whom know by long experience how vicious has been the influence of the poll tax. It has debauched the whole moral sense of the people. It has converted Delaware into a plague spot. It has made the State a by-word and a reproach in the nation. It has been and is the root of all the evil. And yet the wise men of the convention agreed to levy a dol- swept through Texas and Kansas. lar per man and then by measures most drastic attempted to prevent even the loan of that dollar by the active party worker to the poor or the indifferent party voter. It won't work. The Constitution in that particular will be ignored. There will spring up in a breath a tacit agreement among all parties to wink at that particular violation of the There is but one safe, clean cut way to

get out of this: Establish manhood suffrage. Do as President Biggs declared he would do six weeks ago: "Oppose every effort to connect one cent with the idea and fact of voting," over in New-Jersey. "What is it?" "I Get it out of the voter's head that the | bought a \$175 incubator, put \$25 worth o ballot is something that must be bought with cash, and then he may I've got the only \$200 blue-bottle fly in this learn to forget that it is something that may be sold for cash. Under no that may be shall for ca a. Unler no circumstances should men frame a constitutional provision that must in-Constitutional provision that must inevitably be violated. Of the 40,000 voters in Delaware, not more than 25,-000 are poll taxables, and, therefore, is \$25,000 in a State that levies and expends \$500,000 a year, including the cost of public education, not to speak of the \$300,000 annually that the coun ties raise and expend, and the \$500,000 which the municipality of Wilmington raises and distributes? And there are other municipalities. The people of Delaware raise annually in taxes and spend it, too more, than \$1,500,000. And yet the thirty sincere, sensible and patriotic members of the Constitutional convention have seriously agreed to perpetuate our accursed system for the sake of providing for \$25,000 of swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat. The honorable members of tribute to the "corruption fund" to register the "full vote" of their respective parties; some of them will even help to apply it and thus actively assist are now ignorantly defending the registration fee will then hypocritically defend the party workers, while those who are rich enough will contribute to the demoralizing party fund. All that will tend to depress still lower the all but infernal moral tone of the

GRACE AND GOOD NATURE We have no doubt that some of the Methodist congregations are agitated over the distribution of ministerial manothing new for such congregations. It is one of the glories of the itineracy. Every year we have two or three indignant congregations as the result of work of the annual conference, but they manage to become reconciled before many months roll round. This will be the result of the dissatisfaction at New Castle and other places, which is now being so freely commented upon by the secular press. As a rule it is very difficult to keep a Methodist mad for many weeks. He loves church work too well, and is too religious to make the whole year an insufferable burden upon his new pastor.-Evening Journal.

A BILL has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, making it a penal offense to use the U. S. mails for the conveying 1, under personal escort. The tour of the of kinetoscopic pictures of prize fights city covers all the principal points of inter and forbidding such exhibitions in the District of Columbia and the Terri- rary, which, with its grand marble stair ories. Several State Legislatures have acted along the same line, and the indications are that there will not be states enough where the "beastly show" will be tolerated to make it pay. Public sentiment has s t the pace. Congress and the Legislatures will do the rest

THE Ding'er Tariff bill made a swift sage through the House. The vote on Wednesday was 205 for and 121 against. There were five Democrats and one Populist who supported it. Of course the free traders keep up the howl about high duties, and what the judgment of the Senate will be as to some of them remains to be seen. There has never been a tariff bill that just suited everybody but the Dingley bill, while subject to alterations, has the tion of being the most thorough protective measure yet enacted.

WASHINGTON continues to be over-run with a horde of office seekers.

has been appointed by President Mc-Kinley for Commissioner of Patents.

THE Constitutional Convention has dopted the report of the Committee on the Legislature which provides for fifty-two members, the Senate having eventeen and the house thirty-five Wilmington will have two Senators and five Representatives.

CURRENT EVENTS.

D. L. Moody has begun revival work in The Baltimore Methodist Conference has

efused to ordain a young man who believes in healing by faith. A number of Greek women in Athens e wearing the old Greek costume now, to

show their patriotism. If the Dingley bill will curse this country with a surplus," let the curse alight upon us with both feet, so to speak.

The students of the school for colored hildren at Tuskegee, Ala., have made a mil lion bricks during the present year. Oliver Optic, writer of boys' stories

name was William Taylor Adams. He was years old. At a quiet looking farm near Somerset

or even violated, let the sin thereof be N. J., officers of the law seized a lot of milk the farm was the seat of a flourishing illicit still industry. Preparations are being made throughout

the British empire for a thanksgiving cele-bration on June 20, the 60th anniversary of the Accessation of Queen Victoria to the

A tor ado swept away the entire town of Chandler in Oklahomo, Tuesday night, 25 persons were killed and 200 injured, and

Miss Anna Dickinson was on the witness tand at Scranton Pa, this week in he \$50,000 damage suit against the parties by whom she was placed in an insane asylum, She reviewed her life in a very trogic man-

The dead body of Archibald Campbell of Brooklyn, a jockey, aged 27, was found Monday in the bottom of a skiff drifting in the Upper New York bay, near Robbi Reef. He had committed suicide. He was the son of an English Colonel, bred a gen tleman but was a failure both as a gentlenan and a self-supporter.

"I've got something noboby else has got," said the wealhty New-Yorker, who has been eggs in it, and hatched out a blue-bottle fly. or any other country."

New York City has instituted a system mumps, measles, croup, whooping cough, diptherea and scarlet fever are sent home with a card stating why they are dis-000 are poll taxables, and, therefore, missed. The examining physician afterwards visits the homes of the children and sees and collected from that class. What that they are properly cared for. A great is \$25,000 in a State that levies and exmany young practitioners of both sexes are given employment by the new system of the New York Health Department

sylvania Railroad.

or the dedication of the Grant Mon nental Tomb. April 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all points on its line to New York, April 26 (and from points within one hundred and fifty miles of New York, April 26 and 27). good to return until April 29 inclusive, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. Tickets for military companies in uniform, numbering fifty or more, travel ing in a body on one ticket, will be sold at that great amount. This is surely rate of single fare per capital for the round

The parade on this occasion will be the the convention will themselves con- grandest military demonstration since the war. Thousands of veterans, United States regulars, and State militiamen will be in

Prizes in Two Inventions in beating their own handiwork, and the editors and newspaper owners who a large number of new inventions has just thusiasm. been decided by a very distinguished Board of Awards, and a handsome cash prize and solid gold medal awarded as the result o the decision. For some time the patent firm of John Wedderburn & Co., of Washington, D. C. have given a monthly ward of \$150 to the inventor who shou nh mit the best invention from the stand point of simplicity, novelty and The Board of Awards, composed of Sens for William Stewart, of Nevada, Chairman Representative Claude A. Swanson, of Vir ginia: Mr. John C. Eckloff, cashier of Sec ond National Bank of Washington, and Messrs. A. C. Moses, of W. B. Moses's Sons, terial over the Peninsula: but that is and Frederick E. Woodward, of Woodward & Lothrop, two of the leading mercha

of the capital city. This Board has just selected the priz winners in the contest participated in by inventors who submitted their devices durng the month of January. The prize o \$150 goes to William Taylor, of Kearney, N. I the inventor of a bicycle brake of simple construction, and the gold me Theodore G. Thomas, of Lamarque, Texas, for a monkey wrench of novel design.

Delightful and Interesting Trip to Washington.

To visit Washington at any time—to be hold its fine avenues and its grand building—is a delight; but to visit it in the early Springtime, when the soft southern sun i ecalling the daffodils and crocuses fro eir winter beds, and filling the air with a life giving warmth, is an exquisite pleasure Such a visit is afforded by the three-day tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad which leaves Ne w York and Philadelphia Apri way, its magnificant pillars, its exquisite statues and beautiful frescoes, has been pronounced the handsomest building he capital. Congress will no doubt be in

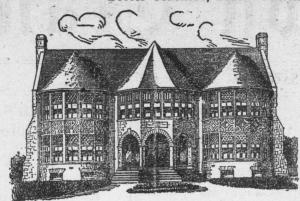
Extra session.

Round-trip rate, including accommodation at the best hotels and every necessary expense, \$14.50 from New York and \$11.50 from Philadelphia Proportionate rates

other points
Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent,
1106 Broadway, New York, or address Geo.
W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger
Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

west, north and south, reading via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a stop-over at
Washington can be secured, without extra
charge for railroad fare, by depositing the
ticket, upon arrival at Washington, with
BR & O station ticket search with the R & O station ticket search with the R & O station ticket search at the charge for railroad fare, by depositing the ticket, upon arrival at Washington, with the B. & O. station ticket agent at that the B. & O. station ticket agent at that point. Washington is always attractive to visitors, and particularly so while Congress is in session. This arrangement for stopover privilege will doubtless be appreciated by the public, and will bring to the National Capital many travelers to view its superb public buildings, monuments, museums and thorough for.

MAJOR Ben. Butterworth, of Ohio, Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXIS I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. Spaid, Highlands, Delaware.

all teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sus-sex are invited to take seats.

[Ail persons who take an interest in this should send their names and address

Worms In Children Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders. use by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children s Home, New York, cure feverishness and destroy worms. At all druggists 250 Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted

LeRoy, N. Y. Teachers, now is the most glorious seas of the year. Take your pupils out into the fields and the woods. Teach them to love the birds and the flowers. Don't say you know nothing about the birds and the flowers. Learn them. Begin by teaching

your pupils.
Our primary teacher took her flock o fifty happy children out for a walk this afternoon, and would any one dare say they learned nothing? The time was well spent. They came back and drew pictures and wrote little sentences about the things they saw. They wrote real compositions. They told just what they had observed.

There is no better way to teach the young patriotism than by teaching them our n tional hymns and patriotic songs. If chil-dren know nothing of these songs, the teachers are to blame. Some months ago several hundred Americans were returning on one of the large steamers from Europe It was proposed to sing "America," but so few of that "intelligent" body of citizens knew the words that their effort to sing our National hymn" was a failure.

In our school, we have type-written opies of these songs made for the children which they sing perhaps once a week. But if any teacher does not have singing at the opening of school, she should use the songs as a concert exercise. In this way her pu

pils will learn the words at least. In this number of the Round Table, "The Star-Spangled Banner' and "Hail Columbia" are given along with a short account of each. Next week "My Country, Thee" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" will be given. These songs are mat ters of history, and every child ought to know the author of each.

"Hail Columbia" was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson. Congress was then in on in Philadelphia, and was debating what attitude the United States should as sume in the struggle between France and England. Party feeling and patriotic enthu-

siasm were at fever heat. A young actor in the city, who was about to have a benefit, came to Hopkin-son in despair, for it looked as if the pro-posed benefit would be a failure. "The President's March' was then popular, and if Hopkinson would write a patriotic song adapted to that tune, the actor felt that the day would be saved. By the following af ernoon, Hopkinson had the song ready It was advertised, the theatre was packed and the song was received with wild en-

Hall Columbia, happy land.
Hall, ye heroes' heaven-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies,
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers joined, Hail Columbia, happy land,

Peace and safety we shall find. II.
Immortal patriots! rise once more:
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with implous hand,
Let no rude foe with implous hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies
Of toil and blood the well-carned prize.
While offering peace sincere and just
In Heaven we place a manly trust.
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fall.

Sound, sound the trump of fame! Let Washington's great name Ring through the world with loud

plause; Ring through the world with loud a Let every clime to freedom dear

Listen with a joyful ear! with a joyful ear With equal skill and godlike power, He governed in the fearful hour Of horrid war; or guides with ease The happier times of honest peace. IV.

Behold the chief who now comme Once more to serve his country stands The rock on which the storm will beat; The rock on which the storm will beat; But, armed in virtue firm and true His hopes are fixed on Heaven and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,

"The Star-Spangled Banner," one of ou most popular national lyrics, was written by Francis Scott Key at the time of the atack on Fort McHenry, made by Admiral Cockburn on September 13, 1814.

After the British under General Ross had entered Washington City and had burnt the Capitol and other buildings, they sailed around by sea to attack Baltimore. That

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 29, 1897. The store life is intense. planned to combat the times, how

chandise—aggregating just now Five Million Dollars in value. Nor have prices ever averaged so low.

no goods are ever offered here as 'baits' to lead one into paying too much for some other articles. Every transaction is based on the well ounded confidence that the whole force of the business is back of that sale, no matter how small. The goods are right and adaptable to the purchasers' need, or we stand read and anxious to refund the price paid It amounts to a guarantee not only of right price, but that each pur-chaser shall be entirely satisfied. Key was held as a prisoner was moored to the commander's vessel, where it was ex-That is reason enough why the business keeps growing larger each

If it stopped deserving, it would stop growing.

The spring business will be great, because it is being well done-prof

College, Annapolis. He died in Baltime Jan. 11, 1843. THE STAR-SPANGLED RANNER. BY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming— Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,

flag of truce to seek the release of a friend

Dr. Beams, whom the British held as a

prisoner. The commander, however, thought it best not to let Key return lest

he should disclose the intended bombard-ment of Baltimore. The little boat in which

posed to the fire from the shore through

Francis Scott Key was a lawyer, and was

for many years district attorney for the District of Columbia. He was born in Mary-

land in 1779, and was educated at St. John's

the whole day and night.

the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so
gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, and the bombs
bursting in air
Gave proof through the night that our flag
was still there!

On that shore dimly seen through the mist of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread s

Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may D'er the land of the free and the home of the

swore That the havoc of war and the battle's con-

home and a country would leave us n Their blood has washed out, the foul for uld save the hireling and slave

grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desolation! lest with victory, and peace, may the Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation!

And the star-spangled banner in triumph o'er the land of the free and the home of the

Delaware Conference. The Delaware M. E. Colored Conferen osed its session at Easton on Monday. Bishop Ninde read the appointments and adjourned the conference to meet at Orange N. J., next year. The Presiding Elders are: Wilmington District-J. E. Cook.

Philadelphia-H. A. Monroe. Centreville-J. H. Scott. Cambridge-E. E. Parker. Salisbury - A. R. Shockley. Some of the most important peninsu pointments are as follows: Easton-D. J. Brittinghan Goods Centreville-J. R. Brinkley Chestertown-D. A. Ridout Denton-J. W. Jefferson. St. Michael's -J. W. Bond. Trappe—J. E. A. D. Grigley. Cambridge—J. H. B. Hubbard. Harrington, Del.-W. S. Brown

Laurel, Del.-P. M. Shelton. Milford-W. S. Colton. Dover, Del.—J. W. Lankford Middletown—W. H. Horsey. Smyrna-J. H. Mason ington-E. Zion, C. A. Lindley.

W. C. Jason, president Delaware State College for Colored Students at Dover. J. C. Dunn, professor in Princess Anne Aca-

WORTH READING.

The way to be healthy, wealthy and wise Justle all day and advertise .- Ex.

The columns of a newspaper represe an actual cash value. No paper can afford to give free advertising—any more than a merchant can afford to pass dry goods or shoes over his counter for the asking. Yet, good many editors are expected to do it While it may be possible to do advertising from which you will never see any re sults, it is nevertheless certain that you wil never gets results from the advertising that ou do not do.

Advertisers who have advertised the longest and who have made the greatest suc cess in advertising are the advertisers who have used the most space and began to use plenty of space when they began to do business. Economy must be practiced, and extravagance is never justifitable, but the man who intneds to do a big business mu begin with the appearance of doing a big business, or else he is never liable to do big business. John Wanamaker says "I do not see how any large and such business can be done without liberal adver

Give It a Trial. generous sample will be mailed of the t popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to der ate its great merit. Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street, New York City My son was afflicted with catarrh. I in uced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and th disagreeable catarrhal smell left him. He appears as well as snyone.—J. C. Olmstead,

THE TRANSCRIRT \$1,00 per year.

Buoyant Spring rules! Stocks are greater than ever, and fresher. The season's work was successfully ever hard. Easier times will simply

make the vast preparations more generally enjoyable. No shoppers in any city have ever been invited to such a feast of mer-

The store is free from all at-tempts at sensational bargaining—

itably to you.

Pluette DO YOU know what makes Pluette entirely waterproof? It is a treatment of



The fabric looks just like an ordi nary fine serge, but it will hold water as though made from rubber. A rubber suit would be hot, stuffy, unhealthy. A Pluette suit is not different from any serge suit, except that it repels water

It is ideal for bicycle costumes. five to six yards being enough for complete outfit. It is 54 to 56 inches wide. Navy blue and black. Already sponged. An ideal fabric for outing wear generally and for rainy-day wear. Four grades, 75c, \$1.10, \$1.15

and \$1.25. AT prices never matched for low-Elegant Black Dress Goods ness. It is an acas would be the breaking of your carriage axle. The goods are elesumptuously elegant - the product of the very best makers in France. Wrong man owned them on their arrival in America and now they come to you through Wana-

maker's at less than import cost. Rich and elegant Etamines. Fancy Crepons with much openness of mesh. The goods are for now and the weeks ahead.

\$3.50 and \$4 grades at \$2 a yard. \$3 grade at \$1.75 a yard. And this great good fortune is

but an item of the news of black dress goods. Three sections of the store are filled with black fabrics-

Plain Grenadines, 50c. to \$2.75. Plain Etamines, 37½c to \$2. Fancy Etamines, 37½c to \$2. Figured Grenadines, 75c to \$4. Plain Mohairs, 25c to \$1. Figured Mohairs, 25c to \$1. Mohair Sicilian, 37%c to \$1.25.

Colored IMPORTERS take chances —and losses, very often. They are brave at losing, simply because quick losses soonest turns their money free for new ventures. Wrong man owned these CREPON SANGLIERS. They are in navy blue, silver gray brown, tan and modes. The lots he sold quickly retailed at \$3.75 yard-but quick money was needed and we have the balance of the goods ready to sell this morning

at \$1.25 Yes, and Accordion-plaited Crepon at \$1 instead of \$3. These are shown, where they rightly belong, with the richest dress stuffs.

John Wanamaker



is full of good health.
Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put
some up to-day and
have it ready to put
down whenever you're
thirsty.

Made only by The
Charles E. Hires Co.,
Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons,
Sold everywhere. G. W. INGRAM.

Ingram & Enos,

AUCTIONEERS

*********** an You Afford to be Blind TO THE CHOICE OF -MONEY SAVING?

This is a question more interesting to you than to us, although both are concerned. We guarantee more than ordinary economy when buying here, and our statements bear the closest investigation, which will be found proof positive by probing into our offerings-its a knack we have to always fill the expectations of buyers.

LINENS AND MUSLINS.

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the yard. Extra Heavy Unbleached Sheeting Muslin, full two

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surprisingly Low Prices. The "Missouri Steam Washer." Labor saving and a delight to those who have it. We refer, by permission, to the following ladies who have had the Washer in use many years: Mrs. F. J. Pennington, Mrs. J. K. Williams, Mrs. R. R. Cochran, Mrs. L. V. Aspril, Jr., Mrs. G. E. Hukill and many others. Price only \$8.00, manufacturers' price \$10.

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New Crash Suitings-the very latest effects and mixtures-prices, 20c., 25c., 31c., 371c., and 50c. per yard.

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ular 75c. shirt; special price for this lot, 39c. each. Muslin and Sheetings. Yard wide bleached Hill, 6c. Yard wide bleached Fruit of the

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Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles B. BANKS.

SECRET SOCIETIES Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M Meets every Monday uight in McWhorter' Hall at 80'clock. Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meet first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall God Samartian Lodge, No. 9, L. O. O. Fleets every Lork Edgy night in McWhorter's Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, 1. U. U. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock. Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorjer's Hall at n Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, Mc Whorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS. Volunteer Hose Company, meets 4rst Fr ay night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APR. 3d, 1897

Of Interest

To Farmers

SPING WORK ON THE FARM It is but reasonable to suppose that the pushing and live farmer has not allowed the winter work to lap on the spring; rather that much that is sometimes accounted as properly belonging to spring has been done during the win-

First, the farmer should have in mind the condition of the fields that are to be cropped. He should be ready all events of interest throughout the world. when the soil is in proper condition As an Agricultural paper The Weekly SUN is to work to start the plow going early unsurpassed. It is edited by writters of prace every day when the soil is in proper condition, than to delay the work till later, limiting the plowing season to

the shortest possible time before plants ing. My own experience points in the the work of the Agricultural experiment direction of expediting this work. It i stations throughout the country, of the pro- the part of wisdom to work against eedings of farmers' clubs and institutes, and being caught with a period of wet or the discussion of new methods and ideas in dry weather, or both. It will work no Boyd, Assistant General Pass enger Agen are a considerable time after plowing stand a considerable time after plowing before the seed bed for a crop is prepared. We have found it easier to prepare the seed bed when planting and Puzzles Columns, a variety of interesting time came than both to plow and pre-

Now is the time to note carefully all parts of the fields to be cultivated. If it is a clover sod, the condition of the plants will show the water contains of knows his land needs tile to keep tile to keep it in stock, as he would in old times keep wheat in the granary. There often many days during the spring when too wet to plow that can be better utilized laying tile than at any other work. No work a man can do on the farm where needed will give better

return than tile drainage properly done. All tools to be used during the spring and summer should be over hauled and put in shape before time of using. Much of this can be done on rainy days Harness should be put into proper repair and well oiled, and a supply of neatsfoot oil kept on hand, so that parts of harness that become dry can have

an application when necessary. If growing live-stock is one of the features of the farm, much attention should be given to them during the spring months to get them properly started grazing. If the grass area is short, an effort should be made to increase its efficiency by sowing catch

There are often feed lots about the arm that, as commonly managed, produce heavy weed crop to seed the farm when the manure from the lots is removed to the fields. These lots by sowing them to winter rye and clover durng the spring months, can be made Ito produce large quantities of forage for calves and swine, and, if necessary,

heavier stock can be grazed on them. If on the permanent pastures the sod has been broken by hogs rooting, or any other cause, the matter may be remedied by sowing thickly to clover grass seed, harrowing down smooth, and rolling. This should be done early in the spring. In many cases, it is a good plan to sow clover seed on blue-grass pastures that are not strong and thickly matted. The clover, if it catches, will, when it decays, feed the blue-grass and strengthen it. Clover sown in this

way will often make a fine growth. Seed corn selections should begans over at opportune times-that is, not n baste—and all objectionable ears discarded. Then grains should be taken from average sample ears and tested to find their germinating power. It does not pay to take chanc s in this matter

out on the cultivated fields. If it cannot be put on the gultivated fields, it is botter to put it on the pastures in a raw condition, rather than allow it to in open lots have a.

surface drainage into near-by streams By many farmers, the barn lot manure pile is thought not to be ready to move till well decayed in the late summer or fall. I much prefer to move all we

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She: "When you married me you said you were well off." He: "I was, but I didn't know it.

Judge Aldredge, at Atlanta, Before Convention of American Bankers.

the Convention In an Uproar-Case Stated So Plainly That All Can Understand It. Five Principal Free Coinage Arguments Answered In Turn-Chinch Bugs and Bollworms Versus 16 to 1 Cranks—What Makes Interest Low?-Important Prices That Have Risen Since 1873.

Perhaps the sound money speech in greates demand in all parts of the country, and the de-mand for which is most constantly growing, is that of Judge George N. Aldredge of Dallas. Tex., delivered Oct. 16, 1895, at the convention of the American Bankers' association at Atlanta, Ga. We are certain that all of our readers will relish the wit and humor which upset the dignity of the bankers. They will also find it very instructive reading. We reprint it in

be unnecessary to discuss it, and would be but for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by the specious reasoning of sophists. If our government were asked to declare that two quarts equaled a gallon or to revise the multi-plication table and enact that 10 times 10 equaled 200, all men would see the folly, but when asked to believe that 510 worth of silver, by being touched by the government stamp, instantly becomes worth \$20, many people honestly believe this miracle may be accom-plished, and many others affect to believe it for practical purposes.

plished, and many others affect to believe it for practical purposes. In all ages of the world there have been delusions in reference to money, and in spite of uniform disastrous results many are ever ready to listen to the teachings of any charistan who claims that he has discovered a shorper route to wealth. They refuse to apply to money that hard common sense which they exercise in dealing with the everyday affairs of life. The ignorant have always had superstition about silver. Among the negroes of the south nothing would kill a witch but a silver bullet.

That our ancestors 100 years ago fixed a unit of value in gold or silver and fixed a ratio be tween them is immaterial to us. Their exam-ple in so doing is not more binding on us that their methods of business, their means of transportation, or the implements with which they sowed and reaped. It would be a sad commentary upon our intelligence if we had learned nothing in 100 years. We do know that in fixing a ratio they attributed no magic that in fixing a ratio they attributed no may to the government stamp, but sought diliged by to ascertain the market value of the t metals in the leading nations of the world a conformed, as they thought, strictly to timerist ratio. By pursuing the method ador do by them we would now fix the ratio about \$2 to 1. The consistent man is not tone who stands in one place always, regardle of the changing conditions around him, but is he who, with intelligence and circumsption, daysts himself to the changed condition of affairs.

of affairs.

So is it at all satisfactory to sort the corn stored for seed or select from the crib and shell and use as needed for planting. We much prefer to shell and store in boxes at our convenience some days or weeks before planting, and have it all ready at planting time.

We sometimes see a field containing several acres a number of old weatherbeaten stumps. They are so sparsely scattered over the field that they look lonesome. Still the farmer jerks and knocks his teams and implements about them, much to the latter's injury and the ruffling of his temper. The early spring is a good time to fake these stumps out. It is often harder to get started to work on a stump than it is to remove it, but the farmer who once makes an innest start in this direction, and loarns the benefit derived from such work, will usually continue till his fields are clear of all obstructions.

It shoul te the sim, during the early spring, to get all the manuse possible out on the cultivated fields. It is early saving so, to get all the manuse possible out on the cultivated fields. It is early saving in the the the third to the put on the gultivated fields, it is manuse for the content of the sim that the submitted to the side of the content of the co Gold Varsus Silver Standard Countries.

all property measured by it has declined is value.

Third.—The supply of gold is inadequate to

pille is thought not to be ready to move till well decayed in the lete summer of fall. I much prefer to move all we can of it in the spring. The sooner it is put on the fields, the smaller percentage of waste.—Country Gentiques of the fields of the smaller percentage of waste.—Country Gentiques of the fields of the smaller percentage of waste.—Country Gentiques of the fields of the smaller percentage of waste.—Country Gentiques of the fields of the smaller percentage of waste.—Country Gentiques of the first percentage of the first perce

We Now Have 16 to 1 Bimetallism. We Now Have 16 to 1 Bimetallism.

The gold standard advocates believe in gold as a standard with the largest possible safe use of silver among the people. The 16 to 1 dreamers believe in the so called double standard, and we are driven by this law to the use of silver alone. All gold standard countries use large amounts of silver and no silver standard country uses any gold whatever. As the practical question is the use of the metals, it follows that we are the bimetallist and the 16 to 1 people are the monometallist. Hence the battle that is to be fought to a finish next year is whether we will remain under a gold standard, with actual bimetallism in use among the people—gold and silver circulating freely without discrimination against either—or shall we have a so ation against either—or shall we have a selled double standard at the mints and no here else, with silver monometallism in ac all use? The battle is between substance and tual use? The battle is between substance and shadow, between those who want bimetallism in fact and those who want it in name only. We are the friends of silver money, who would bring to its aid the power of the government to keep it good, and they are its enemies, who, by unlimited coinage, would take from it the grantee of the contract of the co

to keep it good, and they are its enemies, who, by unlimited coinage, would take from it the guarantee of parity by the government, and thereby degrade it to its market value. Our government has been and is now coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is enabled to do this, because under the law it can restrict the amount coined, and, being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every dollar good money. The moment the government losse control of the coinage, confidence in its ability to protect the money issued is gone, and a silver dollar then rests on its merit and is worth 50 cents. To illustrate: A merchant could very well guarantee the expenses of his clerk if he were allowed to control the expenses, but if the clerk demanded free and unlimited expenses then the merchant would have to "stand from under" and let the expenses take care of themselves.

We hear a great deal of indignant declamation because the government does not pay its "coin" obligations in silver. To maintain the parity between gold and silver it is essential that the government in receiving its dues and paying its debts must ignore the inferiority of silver, just as a mother pretends not to see the ilmp of her lame child. This gives the option of metals to the person dealing with the government should discriminate against silver by refusing to receive it fur dues, or by insisting on paying it instead of gold, that moment the parity would be gone and the silver in every man's pocket would would be ab a discount. Its coinage being under the control of the government, the government makes it good at its country, and this makes it good at

count. Its coinage being under the control of the government, the government makes it good at its counter, and this makes it good at every counter in the world.

If there is anything in the double standard stability idea we ofight to work for it for all it is worth. If two metals will fix value better than one, then three metals will fix value better than one, then three metals will beat two, and four beat three, and by having eight or ten metals in the standard we can anchor it so that it will not crawl an inch in 1,000 years.

The second proposition is that gold has appreciated and thereby depressed prices. The same cause operating upon a number of articles will produce the same effect in all those not affected by a contravening cause. When we contemplate prices, we find that since the gold standard was adopted, Feb. 12, 1878, some articles have declined in value, some have remained stationary, while some risen in price, and no contravening causes will account for the failure of gold to depress all alike. We find that no two articles have declined at the same time or in the same degree, nor has buy one article remained uniformly depressed. This demonstrates that, as to those articles that have declined, no one controlling cause can be assigned as having produced these results.

The stock argument of the 16 to 1 people is that wheat and cotton have declined, and they seem to gloat over the fact. I knew an old negro who, when asked how he was setting the government, the government makes it

The stock argument of the 16 to 1 people is that wheat and cotton have declined, and they seem to gloat over the fact. I knew an old negro who, when asked how he was getting along, always replied, "Poorly, thank God!" and they are thankful when the country is poorly on wheat and cotton. Since 1873 the vast fertile prairies of the northwest have been tunned into wheatfields, so that the production of wheat in the United States has been doubled since then. The same thing has been going on in Russia and South America. The wonderful improvements in machinery for harvesting wheat and the extension of rail-roads for transporting it to market gave an immense impetus to the production of it. A farmer can make more money raising it at 50 cents per bushel today than he could at \$1 per bushel 20 years ago. The result has been that the overproduction of wheat has reduced its price, and the gold standard had nothing to do with the reduction.

ie overproduction of wheat has reduced as rice, and the gold standard had nothing to do ith the reduction. Its price is regulated by apply and demand. supply and demand.

Chinch Bugs, Caterpillars and Bollworms.

Last May a little bug settled down on the wheatfields of the northwest, and in one or two weeks eat up one-half of the 16 to 1 argument on prices and sent the prices back into the neighborhood of those of 1873. The old hayseeds, who knew the habits of the chinch bug and the kind of a multiplication table he used in regulating the increase in his family, took life typins for Chicago, commenced buying wheat and broke all the "smart Alecka" in the city. They may have talked gold standard depression at home, but they put their money on the chinch bug in the city and won. The eaterpillar and bollworm can do the same thing for cotton. I only know the chinch bug by reputation, but I am personally acquainted with hese worms. They are composed of appetite and skin. They do not care a tinker's blessing for any body's ganglard, and when they invade the cotton Bolds of the scath they send the price of cotton up in every mart of the world, gold standard or no gold standard. They have been doing business with us this summer and have moved the price of cotton up 60 per cent. This bug and these worms haven't many friends, but as sluggers in an argument with a 18 to 1 crank they are entitled to the belt. Cotton brought \$1 a pound in New York during 150 war, and 30 to 40 cents a pound the first year after the wift of a secquint of the four wears after the wift of a secquint of the four wears of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a secquint of the four was a first the wift of a first a pound the first year after the wift of the four was a first the wift of the four was a first the wift of the four was a first the wift of the world.

fears thefe had been less cotton goods con sumed than usual, owing to the worldwid panie and depression of business following th Baring failure, and these two conditions meet ing—overpfoduction and underconsumption-brought cotton down to a very low price Some of the Populists tell us there cannot be overproduction until every man, woman and child in the world has a rotund stomach and it full suit of clothes. This is based upon the communistic idea that it to the daily of government to take care of every loafer who it too lasy to work for a living, and is too contemptible to waste an answer on.

Prices of Coro, Hoga, Butter, Petatoes, Etc., Have Risen Since 1873.

If the gold standard depressed wheat and

Prices of Corn, Hogs, Butter, Potatoes, Etc.,

Have Rises Since 1873.

If the gold standard depressed wheat and cotton, it was surely loaded at both ends, for it has shot some things up in price. The corn crop of the United States is more valuable than both the wheat and cotton crops combined. The crop of corn made just preceding the gold standard, in 1802, sold for 34 cents at gold figures, and the crop of 1804 was worth 45 cents in gold, and it has generally been above the 1872 price. The cat-crop is about equal to the wheat crop. Cats were worth 29 cents in 1872 and 23 cents in 1892. Fat beef steers were worth 400 in gold in 1872 and 800 in gold in 1872 and 810 were then. The farmers' wives get as much in gold now for butter, chickens and eggs as they did in greenbacks in 1872, and this crop is more valuable than the wheat and cotton crops combined. Tobacco, potatoes, bacon, hay, coffee, leather, whisky and a hundred other things have not declined in price.

Labor, Land, Wool and Horses.

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Labor, Land, Wool and Horses.

The labor crop is equal in whe to all other crops combined, and it has steadily advanced in price. Land is much more valuable in gold now than in 1872, notwithstanding it was depressed by the panic of 1892 and 1898. The price of wool has declined, but the world's production of it, since 1872, has doubled and the use of thas been partly supplanted by the use of cotton goods. Horses have declined, but the railroads, electric cars and bicycles are doing the work they did. The cost of the production of an article fixes its value. This is necessarily so, because if the profit is large, others will be attracted to the business until the price is brought to its proper level. All articles manufactured by machinery have declined in price, for the reason that with each invention the cost of producing the article is lessened. Human genius has produced more results for chespening production in hich last 50 years than in all the ages of the world before that time. These grand triumphs orl man over matter, instead of showing depression from a standard of value, show forth the glory and dignity of the human intellect, and are an unmixed blessing to the whole human family. Could any one outside of a lunatic asylum attribute all these diverse and inconsistent movements of prices to one cause, and that cause acting evenly and uniformly upon all things alike?

What Makes Interest Low?

Interest has declined since 1873 in my part

cause acong eventy and unnormly upon all things alike?

What Makes Interest Low?

Interest has declined since 1872 in my part of the country from 3 per cent per month to 6 and 8 per cent per annum. There is no denying the fact that the goldbugs did that. The south and west have saved more on the decline of interest than they have lost in the decline in wheat and cotton. Interest is always low under an honest standard, among an honest people, where money is plentiful. It is lower in London than in any other spot on the globe because her standard is stable and her commercial integrity has been the care of her statesmen and her people for ages past. England's punctuality in meeting her obligations has made London; the clearing house of the world. Tyre was the London of ancient times. Seated on the eastern end of the Mediterranean, sho reigned queen of commerce for centuries. The scepter of commercial greathess passed from her when her own children reared Carthage at the other end of that sea. Some 800 years ago England planted colonies in America, and tedny the United States is England's only formidable rival for the commerce of the world. The object lesson of ancient history is being repeated. If the insatigation made owners by use of their millions, and the place hunting demagogues by unctuous appeals to prejudice, succeed in driving this country from the standard and silver basis, then England will have no rival to grapple with her in the marts of the world.

More Gold and More Credits.

The third proposition is that the supply of gold is insufficient to make it a correct stand-

More Gold and More Credits.

The third proposition is that the supply of gold is insufficient to make it a correct standard and its scarcity will tend to depress prices. The average annual output of gold of the world for the first half of this century, in the world for the first half of this century, ir round numbers, was \$15,000,000. From 1851 to 1865, covering the gold boom in California and Australia, the yearly average was \$180,000,000. The output for 1869 was \$185,000,000 and for 1849 \$181,000,000. The birth rate among gold using countries is not increasing, while the production of gold is on the increase, as just stated. This answer ought to satisfy even the extreme 16 to 1 people—the 'per capita' Populist—especially in view of the fact that improvements in power and machinery are being applied to pecially in view of the fact that improvements in power and machinery are being applied to the production of gold, while the genius of invention finds no inducement offered nor field for operation in the population business.

My next answer is that the more highly enlightened the world becomes, and the greater the improvements in -business methods, the less necessity there is for the use of actual money of any kind. Steam and electricity have so knitted civilized people together that they are practically one community. Business men speak to each other around the world as it they were assembled in the same building. Their business is done on a system of credits, without the use of aconey, except for ultimate without the use of aconey, except for ultimate

Their business is done on a system of credits, without the use of money, except for ultimate settlement. Nor is this method confined to business men. It is broadening with the evolution of man from a lower to a higher plane of intelligence. A farmer may now live for a whole year on the fat of the land and never handle a dollar in money during that time. He may receive checks for his crop, deposit them to his credit with a bank and draw on the bank for what he owes and spends. Neither he nor the men who bought his crop had a dollar in the bank. They only had credit there.

there.

The bank owns the money in its vault, and its customers simply have the bank's obligation. Bank credits perform precisely the same work that gold and, silver do, and they perform it much quicker and more conveniently. The Scots are the most conservative people in the world, and they have had the best banking system of any people for 200 years. On a gold reserve of \$23,652,000 they support bank credits to the amount of \$448,283,00. The best authorities estimate that only one bill of exchange in 500,000 is ever paid in money in England. Gold, silver and other money perform 1 per cent of the exchanges in this country, and credits in the shape of bills, notes, checks, etc., do the other 90 per cent. The business of the world could no more be done today with gold and silver than its inland transportation could be done with ox wagons.

The 16 to 1 crators, in denouncing the act of 1876, assert that half the money of the country was destroyed and hold out the idea that our money has been contracted to that extent. In 1872 our population was 49,666,000 and our percapita of money was \$18.70. In 1894, after the country had been suffering with gold standard for 21 years, our population is 68,275,000, and our per capita of money was \$18.70. In 1894, after the country had been suffering with gold standard for 21 years, our population is 68,275,000, and our per capita of money is \$35.44, and we have much better money now than he had then. The adoption of the gold standard as a measure of value did not increase the demand for gold for use to any great extent. Alcohol is the standard for measuring the strength of all spirituous liquors, yet that fact has never been found to be very straining on alcohol.

A Surfeit of Silver.

Fourth proposition, that the free and unlinited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would creat unlimited demand for silver and restore it a par. How the mere coinage of silver can i any way increase its use among the people am unable to understand. If there was not a silver and the power of the contract of a par. How the mere coinage of silver can in any way increase its use among the people I am unable to understand. If there was not enough of it for use as money and the government was limiting the coinage of it and thereby denying the people of the use of it as money, then there would be foxee in the proposition to increase the coinage of silver. But our condition is exactly the reverse of that. The amount of 'coined and uncoined silver in the treasury is \$51,00,000, while the amount in circulation is about \$107,00,000.

To encourage the use of silver by the people the government exchanges coined silver at its mins for gold or legal tender currency and pays the express charges on the silver to any part of the country. This coined silver is all good money. The dollars are legal tender for all dobts in any amount, and the halves, quarters and dimes are exchangeable in sums of \$50 for sold or other. [eval tenders. Notavith.

good money. The dollars are legal tender for all debts in any amount, and the halves, quarters and dimes are exchangeable in sums of \$30 for gold or other legal tenders. Notwithstanding the inducement offered by the government to promote the use of silver, it has hithered been unable to force into circulation more than about one-fifth of its stock on hand. Then, why all this claumer for more coinage? It a man had five times as much blood in his body as his arteries and veins would circulate and four-fifths of it was lying idle around his heart, would any one say that such a man needed a free and unlimited infusion of blood? A government can no more induce people to ase money they do not want than it can induce them to east what they do not like. The true place of silver is us a change money. It is indispensable for that purpose and unsuited to any other, and all the silver tongued orators in the land cannot change this fact. The \$1, \$2.50 and \$3 goldpleces were too small and were unpopular as change money, and the government stopped the coinage of them.

On the other hand, silver is not a debt paying money in any considerable amount, nor the money of commerce, for the reason that it is too bulky and too heavy. When a man gets over \$5 or \$10 of it, he unloads on the first bank he comes to, and the bank unloads on the treasury. Thus the circulation of it is limited to just what the people will now them about it, and you cannot argue with them about it. They are guilible on theories, but intensely practical in business.

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